

DEMOCRATS FOR TAFT

Many Influential Members of
That Party Refuse to
Support Bryan.

New England, New York, New Jersey,
Maryland and the Southern States
All Furnish Evidence of a Sweep-
ing Democratic Rally to
Taft and Sanity.

That Taft and Sherman will have the votes of a very large number of Democrats on November 3d is not remarkable; it would be remarkable if the Democracy, including in its ranks many who are eminent in business, in the professions and in various branches of industry, were united behind Bryan, who represents a platform which aims to cripple business and industry, and to paralyze every form of legitimate enterprise. Bryan's past has been followed and studied by thoughtful, intelligent and conservative members of the party to which he claims to belong, and the result is not favorable to Bryan. In the view of many Democrats he has grown worse instead of better, and his free silver folly of twelve years ago has not been improved upon by his free trade, bank guarantee and fifty per cent. business limitation vagaries of more recent date. Bryan is not exactly like the person in the Scripture who got rid of one evil spirit only to let seven more take its place. He has a warm corner yet for the first devil, besides the later arrivals, and there is no telling what new schemes for turning things topsy-turvy are being conjured in his volatile brain.

No wonder, therefore, that many sane Democrats are for Taft. All they do not speak their feelings; most of them, probably, are silent, except when circumstances make it imperative that they should speak. For instance, Ferdinand Strauss, of Boston, and Charles S. Davis, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, were so quiet about their intentions to vote for Taft that they were named as Presidential electors on the Bryan ticket. Then they spoke out and said they were for Taft, and their places on the Bryan ticket had to be filled by others. Messrs. Davis and Strauss doubtless typified a very numerous class of Massachusetts Democrats who prefer the Republican candidates, policies and principles to a witch's caldron of Bryanism.

Rhode Island was never more secure for the Republicans than in the present national campaign. The real old-fashioned Democracy, typified by men like Charles Sisson and Dr. James L. Sullivan, is either outspoken for Taft like the gentlemen named, or quietly waiting for election day, when many Democratic votes will be given to the candidates who represent the policies which have made Rhode Island a great little State. In New Hampshire, also, the old-line Democrats are largely for Taft. Among the more prominent who will vote for the Republican candidates are Kirk S. Pierce, of Hillsboro, nephew and heir of President Franklin Pierce, and Alvah W. Sulloway, of Franklin, formerly Democratic National Committeeman.

In New York City and State the number of Democrats who refuse to accept Bryan and Gompers is very large, as the vote on election day will prove. They are not, as a rule, doing much talking, but they are talking enough for it to be an open secret that they want Taft, and will vote for him. Many of the leading merchants are Democrats, but it is said on good authority that ninety-nine in one hundred are for Taft, because they regard his election as necessary to business interests. Among New York Democrats who have come out resolutely and actively for Taft, Mr. John Miles deserves honorable mention. Mr. Miles has sent out many thousands of circulars, to all parts of the United States, favorable to Taft, with excellent results. Nearly all replies have been most encouraging. Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, the noted New York lawyer, is also for Taft, and Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, one of the heroes of Gettysburg, and heretofore a staunch Democrat, has come out for Taft. Among other prominent New York Democrats who put principles above party in national affairs is William B. Davenport, formerly Public Administrator, a noted lawyer of Brooklyn, New York; Edmund Wetmore, ex-president of the Harvard Club; John R. Dos Passos, a noted lawyer, who voted for Alton B. Parker; and Edward J. Maxwell, a leading member of the bar, formerly captain in the Irish Brigade of the Army of the Potomac, counsel for General Wade Hampton in his contest for the governorship of South Carolina, District Attorney and Democratic chairman in Colorado, and later city attorney at Amsterdam, New York, and chairman of the Democratic City Committee. Many others might be named who have spoken out for Taft, and very many who speak only to their intimate friends. It is a shameful truth, also, that many Democrats intend to vote for Bryan who would be appalled at the thought of his election, and who regard the very suggestion of Bryan's success as a nightmare to be shaken off as quickly as possible. It is to be hoped that all in this category will conclude to support Taft, and thereby help in averting the danger of Bryanism, which is so clearly apparent to their intelligence.

In Maryland Taft sentiment appears predominant among the better class of Democrats, those who are sufficiently well informed to grasp the issues of the campaign, and to

perceive what Bryanism would mean, in its destructive, obstructive and reactionary effects, to the commerce, the agriculture and the manufacturing industries of that thriving commonwealth. Among leading Maryland Democrats who have decided to support Taft and Sherman against the Bryan-Gompers combine are Leigh Bonsai, who has declined to make speeches for Bryan; John E. Semmes, president of the Board of Trade of Baltimore; Waldo Newcomer, president of the National Exchange Bank; W. A. Garrett, chief executive of the receivers of the Seaboard Air Line Railway; George R. Willis, formerly president of the Police Board, and William Weems, a well known lawyer and life-long Democrat, of Frederick, Maryland. The Taft Democratic Club of Baltimore includes a number of prominent Democrats of large influence in the party, and the effect of its work is evident everywhere in Baltimore and beyond the bounds of that great commercial and industrial center. Maryland, from present indications, will give Taft a handsome majority largely composed of Democrats who cannot stand for Bryanism and the four lean and wretched years that a Bryan victory would entail.

Delaware, where Victor du Pont and H. M. Barksdale, both of Wilmington, are conspicuous among the Democrats who are for Taft and the national sanity, is assured to the Republican column, and as election day approaches the number of "Taft Democrats" more rapidly increases. In New Jersey also the Republican majority will be swelled by Democratic accessions.

It is not surprising that the Southern States, although in all estimates their votes are counted for Bryan, should include a large proportion of influential Democrats who have declared themselves for Taft; for the South, with its comparatively new and flourishing industries, would be hard hit by the "tariff for revenue only," of which Bryan is sponsor. Among prominent Democrats of Atlanta, Georgia, who have come out for Taft, are W. M. Crumley, of Atlanta, head of the Confederate Veterans of the South, ex-president of the Jobbers' Association of the South, and vice-president of the Beck & Gregg Hardware Company; Frank S. Ellis, head of Keely Company, a large dry goods house; Thomas Eggleston and W. E. Chapin, leading insurance men; F. J. Paxson, of a leading dry goods house, and Alexander A. Smith and Victor Smith, prominent attorneys, members of Smith, Hammond & Smith, Wilkison Call, of Florida, former Democratic United States Senator from that State, and George W. Garland, of Salisbury, North Carolina, are accessions to the Taft ranks that have attracted attention, and have led many others to shake off blind adherence to the Denver nominations, and to study without prejudice the Republican candidates and platform. These changes by men of prominence and influence are encouraging as to the immediate outlook and full of promise for the future.

Colonel John McAnerney, of New York, a Democrat who was president of the New Jersey electoral college in 1888 and who was an ardent supporter of Alton B. Parker four years ago, has come out for Taft. "I am a Democrat," he declares, "but not of the Bryan variety. There are many able Democrats throughout the country, but they have no influence while these agitators and demagogues are in control. The laborer, the mechanic, the manufacturer and the merchant want a restoration of confidence, which would be wholly impossible with Bryan and a bunch of his Oklahoma advisers in control of the government and the court appointments."

HUGHES AND HIS ENEMIES.

The People Want the Man Who Makes That Kind of Enemies.

Governor Hughes has not said, as some of his critics pretend, that all against him are crooks; he has said that all the crooks are against him. If this statement were false, it could easily be proven untrue by naming crooks who are for Hughes, and are willing to give reasons for supporting him.

The well-known fact is, however, that Governor Hughes is telling the truth. He is opposed by every thief and every near-thief in New York; by every gambler, every bunco-steerer and swindling bookmaker, who have seen their usual prey snatched from their clutches by Hughes. They all hate him, and they all want him defeated, and they are all going to be disappointed on the night of November 3.

A large majority of the people of New York believe in decent amusements and wholesome recreation, but they are not prepared to admit that the bookmaker and bunco-steerer, the racing tout and the poolroom-keeper represent that class of amusements, or that their disappointment in being interfered with in their outlawed occupations merits the sympathy of citizens who live moral and respectable lives.

The opponents of Governor Hughes are making a big noise—some of them have a practice of doing that—but while they are shouting the law-abiding citizen is thinking, and the more he "loves him for the enemies he has made," and the more determined he is to help in re-electing him. November 3d will prove that New York is not ready to surrender to the crooks and grafters who are moving every sinister force at their command to defeat the official who has done his duty.

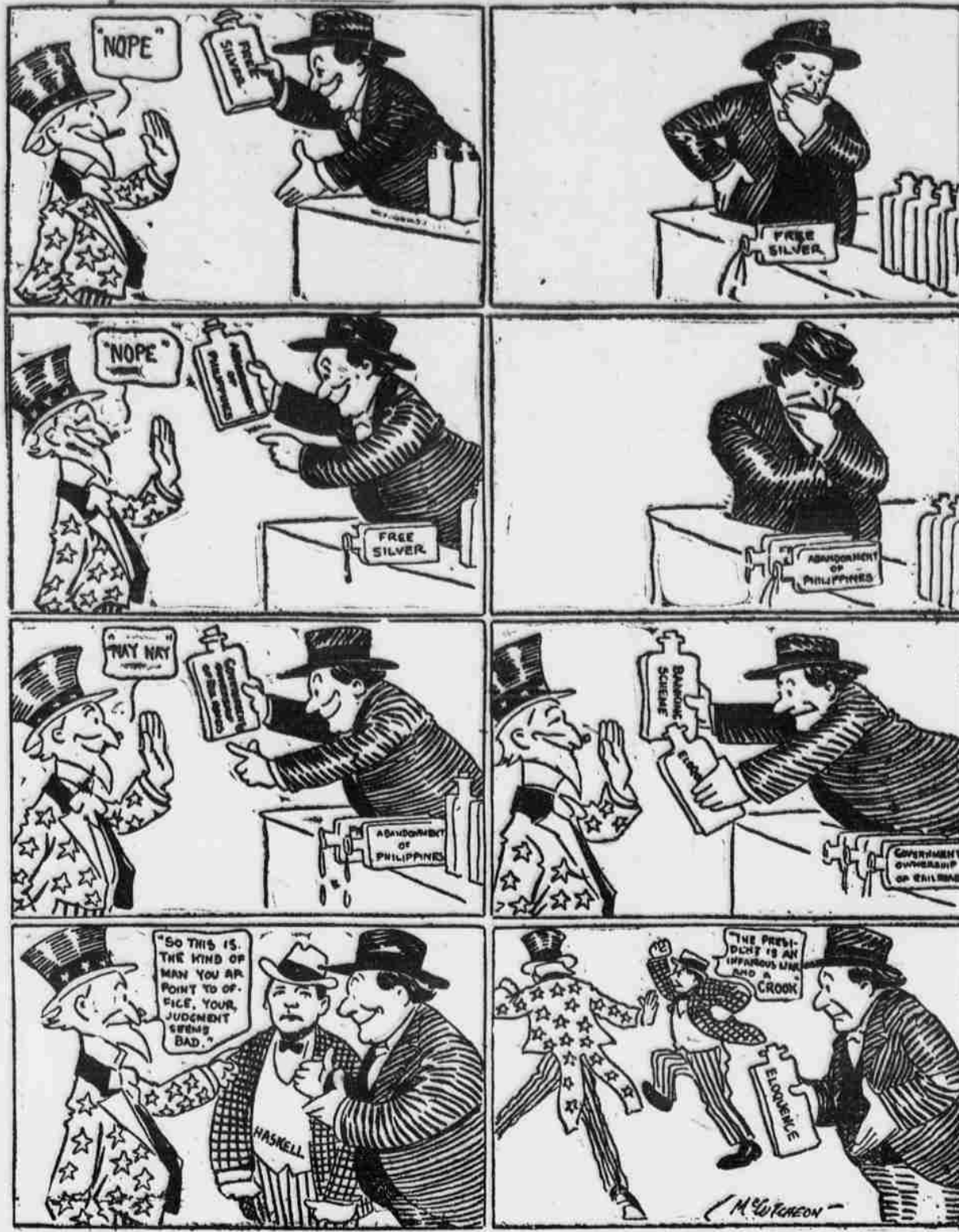
The trouble with canning Mr. Bryan's speeches is that they will not keep. None of his speeches in previous campaigns are good in this.

Not all the people who oppose the re-election of Gov. Hughes, of New York, are gamblers, but all the gamblers are against him.

The spectacle of Bryan trying to run away from himself reminds one of the boy trying to lift himself by his boot-straps.

Taft knows Ohio; Ohio knows Taft. Hence the mutual agreement in prediction of a normal Republican majority.

"Doc" Bryan Seems Unfortunate in Both His Remedies and His Appointees---Chicago Tribune.



WORK AND WAGES UNDER PROTECTION

By WALTER J. BALLARD.

(From Troy Times.)

Investigation by the United States Bureau of Labor brings out the fact that the average hourly wages in 1907 were higher than in any other year of the eighteen-year period, 1890-1907, and more than twenty per cent. higher than the average in any year from 1890 to 1900. As compared in each case with the average for ten-year periods, 1890 to 1899, average hourly wages in 1907 were 28.8 per cent. higher, the number of employees in the 4169 establishments investigated was 44.4 per cent. greater and the average hours of labor per week were five per cent. lower. It must be noted that the establishments investigated represented the principal manufacturing and mechanical industries of the country, says The American Economist, and that the 28.8 per cent. advance in wages in 1907 over the average of a ten-year period included four years under Democratic low tariff. Not only were wages higher, but 44.4 per cent. more workmen obtained employment, and the average hours of labor were lower in 1907. This is the best possible evidence of continued improvement in conditions among the wage-earners of the country under the present protective tariff.

The Bureau of Labor also reports, it is only fair to say, that the average price of thirty principal articles was twenty per cent. higher in 1907 than the average price for the ten years, 1890 to 1899. Against that is the fact stated above that not only were wages 28.8 per cent., but also the further fact that 44.4 per cent. more people were employed. And more: Compared with the average for the same ten-year period the purchasing power of an hour's wages in 1907

was 6.8 per cent. greater. That satisfactory fact cannot be gainsaid.

These facts show that under a sufficiently full protective tariff work and wages increase faster than do prices of needed commodities. Scarcity of work and low wages cannot be compensated for by lower prices for the food and things we need. All our experience attests the truth of that statement. What avert were "low prices" in the dark days of '93-'96, when thousands of American workmen and their families were starving? What use is bread at three cents a loaf when the necessary three cents are absent?

The American workman needs the benefit of a sufficiently full protective tariff. He has that now, and to retain it he must vote in November next only for such men as Congressmen who can be depended upon to surely guard his interests therein, when the matter of tariff adjustment comes up for discussion and voting on the floor of the House.

Bryan's double appeal to Protestants and Catholics is likely to mark him as one of the most religious men that ever was dumped outside of participation in a State that is free from church domination.

Candidate Taft keeps his past in the lime-light of the present; Candidate Bryan strives to hide his past in the darkness of evasion.

Haskell? Who is he? Oh, yes, he's the man who carries on the most one-sided correspondence in American politics.

Money talks, but some of the men who make the most noise for Bryan do not appear among his contributors.

It is truly time for Republicans to begin to convince the South that it is in fact a friendly country.

ONE OF COUNTRY'S GREATEST STATESMEN

The Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and author of a book, entitled "The New Era in the Philippines," also is enthusiastic over the work and the assistance which Taft, as Governor-General of the Philippines, gave to the various religious sects in striving to educate and uplift the Filipinos. He spent several months in the islands when Governor Taft was there. In his book he shows his appreciation of Governor Taft's co-operation with the church movement. He says that Taft realized that the chief deficiency of the Filipino was character, and that the church would help tremendously in the education and moral upbuilding of the natives. He praises Taft's work in obtaining the enactment of a law which permits all religious sects to own land in the islands. Referring to the work of the United States in the islands he says:

"As American citizens, we may cherish a pardonable pride that during this emergence of our country as an Asiatic power our national policy has been shaped by such men as President McKinley, President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hay, Secretary of War Root and Governor-General Taft. No other Americans since Washington have had to grapple with more stupendous problems. Our history furnished no precedents to guide the new peoples, no intelligence to help. Order, liberty and justice had to be newly created out of chaos, bondage and oppression.

"Amid these extra and difficult conditions these men have shown a boldness of initiative, a wisdom of execution, a fertility of resource and a breadth of mind and heart which place them among the greatest statesmen. There should be no policies in our support of their policy, no sectarianism in our prayer that the God of nations may continue to guide aright those upon whom such solemn responsibilities now rest."

Prosperity with honor, success with equity. Those are the Taft ideals, that President Taft will realize.

This is Bryan's greatest campaign, leading to his greatest and final defeat.

DR. BRYAN.

(Tune of "Solomon Levi.")
My name is Dr. Bryan,
And I live on Easy street,
'Tis there you'll find me all my life,
With little jokes so neat,
On governmental ownership
And banks that cannot bust,
And all the glittering fallacies
That sensible men distrust.

Oh, Dr. Bryan,
Give us a theory new.
Good old Dr. Bryan,
What can we do for you, for you?

My name is Dr. Bryan,
And I cannot change it yet.
There are so very many things
Which people won't forget.
Pretty little theories,
That I've to limbo sent,
Rise up like ghosts
To hinder them
From making me President.

—Helen Waters Gates.

CLERGY FAVOR TAFT.

Lutheran Preachers Praise Republican Candidate.

"A CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN."

"The Man of the Hour" He is Called, While Bryan is Condemned as a "Talker" and a Fomentor of Class Hatred.

"William Howard Taft is, in my opinion, one of the strongest presidential candidates ever chosen by any political party." This is the statement of the Rev. Victor J. Tengwald, pastor of the Elm Lutheran Church of Chicago and secretary of the Illinois Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Many other Swedish pastors join with the Rev. Mr. Tengwald in his endorsement of Mr. Taft. Among them are the Rev. Carl Almen, pastor of the Swedish Lutheran Saxon Church, Iron Mountain, Mich.; the Rev. G. S. Ohlund, pastor of the Bethlehem Church, 5755 Fifth avenue, Chicago; the Rev. John Alfred Eckstrom, Lutheran Gethsemane Church, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. A. F. Bergstrom, pastor of the Tabor Church, 7950 Escanaba avenue, Chicago.

"Taft a Christian Gentleman." The Rev. Dr. A. P. Fors, pastor of the Lutheran Bethel Church, 6206 Peoria street, Chicago, says: "Taft is a reliable Christian gentleman. Twenty years ago I heard Bryan in debate in Nebraska, full of stubbornness and radicalism, and how many times has he not changed his skin since then!"

"Let Bryan talk and Taft rule," declares the Rev. N. J. Forsberg, pastor of the Lutheran Carmel Church, Calumet, Mich. The pastor adds, "Even Mr. Bryan may have his virtues, but honesty in politics is not the chief of them."

The Rev. Adolf Hult, pastor of the Immanuel Lutheran Church, 511 North Nineteenth street, Omaha, Neb., gives five reasons why Mr. Taft should be elected, beginning with, "His character as a statesman is faultless."

"Taft the Man of the Hour." "We have no confidence in a presidential candidate who spreads hatred and whose principles are untenable," says the Rev. Andrus Andre, pastor of the Lutheran Bethesda Church, 10,141 Avenue L, Chicago. "William H. Taft is the man of the hour," he continues, "and there is none in the land who possesses greater statesmanship, wisdom and experience than Mr. Taft." Another Chicago pastor, the Rev. G. A. Elliot, of the Messiah Church, 1033 Seminary avenue, declares "Mr. Taft should have the support of every Swedish-American."

Other pastors who add their approval of Mr. Taft are the Rev. E. M. Joshua Oden, B.D., of the Irving Park Lutheran Church, Chicago; the Rev. P. A. Helm, of the Humboldt Park Swedish Baptist Church, Chicago; the Rev. Dr. S. G. Ohman, of the Swedish Lutheran Church, New Britain, Conn.; the Rev. P. Martinson, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, 252 Ninety-first street, Chicago; the Rev. G. A. Brandelle, D.D., of the Lutheran Augustana Church, 2250 Court place, Denver; the Rev. Gottfred Nelson, of Trinity Church, 1314 Barry avenue, Chicago, and the Rev. J. Ekholm, Th.D., of the Evangelical Lutheran Zion Church, Newman Grove, Neb., and secretary of the Nebraska conference.

"Taft the Champion of Right."

"Taft is the man to whom we can with the greatest safety intrust the reins of government," says the Rev. John Lundeen, pastor of the Swedish M. E. Church, Twenty-second street and Irving avenue, Chicago. He adds, "He has shown in the many positions he has held that he is the impartial champion of the right." The Rev. Carl P. Edblom, pastor of the Lutheran Church, Andover, Ill., agrees with his colleagues that Mr. Taft should be elected President. With him join the Rev. M. C. Ransden, D.D., pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Gethsemane Church, 79 West Huron street, Chicago; the Rev. Dr. Ludwig Holmes, of the Lutheran Church, at Evanston, Ill.; the Rev. Oscar N. Olson, of St. Paul's Church, Chicago, and the Rev. John B. A. Idstrom, of the Evangelical Lutheran Bethlehem and Zion churches, Superior, Wis.

Prayer For Taft's Election.

"We have Democratic times in bitter remembrance and do not wish to return to them," says the Rev. L. Johnson, of the Lutheran Church, of Kensington, Minn. "My wish and prayer to God is that Mr. Taft, who is rich in knowledge and experience, shall become our next President." The judgment of the Rev. Carl W. Andeer, pastor of the Swedish Lutheran Church, of Cheyenne, N. D., coincides with that of the Rev. Mr. Johnson, while the Rev. S. Pearson, of the Evangelical Lutheran Concordia Church, 2154 North Seeley avenue, Chicago, seconds his brethren of the cloth.

"I shall vote for W. H. Taft for President of the United States and do all I can for his election because he is the best fitted of all the candidates and represents the best political party." This is the dictum of the Rev. Dr. J. E. Floren, of Salina, Kan. The Rev. E. G. Chiniund, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Red Wing, Minn., also gives words of warm approval to Mr. Taft.

In Mr. Taft's home in Washington is a big mission armchair which he calls "The Supreme Bench." The house is packed with rare and valuable treasures of tapestry, embroidery, ceramics, furniture and bric-a-brac from the Orient, among them gifts from the Emperor of Japan and the Empress of China.

Some New York Democrats profess to be disappointed because all the reforms advocated by Governor Hughes have not been carried out. Their lack of the sense of humor is really distressing.

The people themselves are about to relieve Bryan's anxiety about the question, Shall the people rule?

Bishop Hartzell Shows All Good Church People Why They Should Vote For Taft.

JOSEPH C. HARTZELL,
BISHOP FOR AFRICA
Methodist Episcopal Church

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 17, 1908.

My Dear Brother:

Replying to your letter of October 13th, I will state that I expect to vote for Mr. Taft for the Presidency.

The Constitution of the United States distinctly provides that there shall be no religious tests required of those who hold public office. I would not say that there might be some man running for office whose religious views would prevent my voting for him. In Mr. Taft's case, however, so far as I am concerned, no such hindrance exists. He is of the Edward Everett Hale type of Unitarians, and publicly and privately gives his personal endorsement and influence in favor of Christian institutions and policies at home and abroad. I believe that in breadth of statesmanship and executive ability he is better equipped for the Presidency than either of the other candidates.

Sincerely yours,
J. C. HARTZELL.